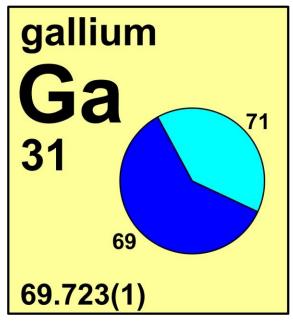
## gallium

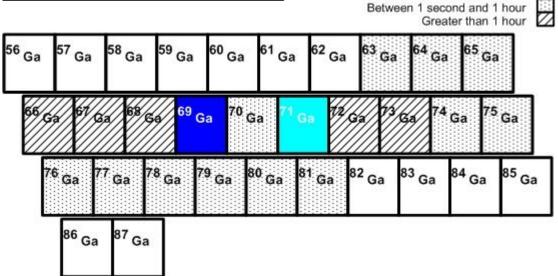


Stable	Atomic mass*	Mole
isotope		fraction
<sup>69</sup> Ga	68.925 5736	0.601 08
<sup>71</sup> Ga	70.924 7013	0.398 92

<sup>\*</sup> Atomic mass given in unified atomic mass units, u.

Half-life of redioactive isotope

Less than 1 second



## Important applications of stable and/or radioactive isotopes

## Isotopes in medicine

1. <sup>68</sup>Ga is a positron-emitting isotope that is used to produce high resolution imaging with positron emission tomography. Unlike <sup>18</sup>F, which is most commonly used, <sup>68</sup>Ga is now commercially available and easily produced using a cost effective generator with the parent radionuclide <sup>68</sup>Ge. Once produced, <sup>68</sup>Ga easily couples to biomolecules, commonly peptides that target G-protein coupled receptors which are over expressed on human tumor cells. The labeled protein acts as a radiotracer for cancer diagnostics. PET images are often coupled with CT images to get a more complete picture of the body.

- 2. <sup>68</sup>Ga is viewed by the research and medical communities as an important emerging isotope for the development of new diagnostic PET tracers.
- 3. Radiopharmaceutical <sup>67</sup>Ga is a gamma-emitting isotope used in scintigraphy for medical imaging.

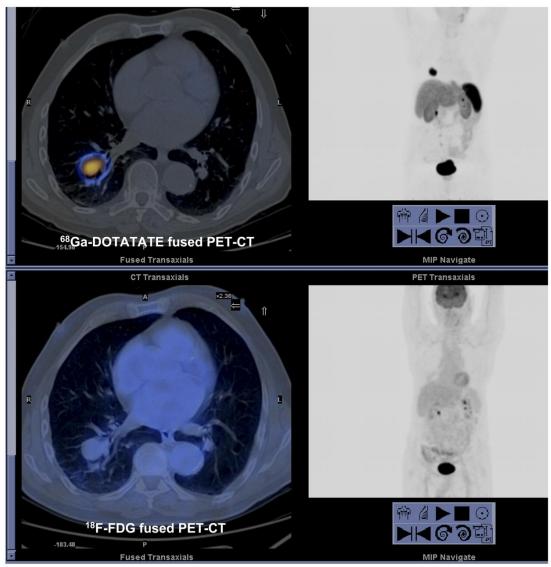


Figure 1: Fused PET/CT (left) and maximum-intensity-projection (right) images of 85-y-old man with typical bronchial carcinoid in right lower lobe. Tumor shows intense <sup>68</sup>Ga-DOTATATE uptake but has minimal avidity for <sup>18</sup>F-FDG.